

DEBS GOES TO JAIL.

The Dictator and Type of His Associates Are Locked Up.

CONTEMPT OF COURT IS THE CHARGE.

They Decline to Give Bond Though Only \$3,000.

MANY TELEGRAMS SHOWN TO THE COURT.

All the Contempt Cases Are Set for a Hearing of Monday Next—Judge Seaman Presided.

Chicago, July 17.—The reports that additional proceedings were likely to be taken by the federal authorities against President Debs and his associates officers of the American Railway Union had the effect of bringing a big crowd to the United States circuit courtroom in the government building this morning.

Judge Seaman, of Milwaukee, presided in the absence of Judge Grosscup. Mr. Debs was present at the opening of court, accompanied by W. W. Erwin, the noted criminal lawyer of St. Paul; W. A. Shoemaker, of St. Paul; Erwin's law associate, and S. S. Gregory, of this city, who was leading counsel of Presidentist in the inquiry conducted that followed the assassin's conviction, and who has been retained as special counsel for the union.

As soon as a few minor cases had been disposed of Mr. Gregory stepped to the bar, announced the presence of Debs and inquired whether the hearing was to go on today. Judge Seaman replied that the case would proceed as soon as District Attorney Milchrist was ready. At 11 o'clock the district attorney, accompanied by Edwin Walker, special counsel for the government, and George R. Peck, special counsel for the Santa Fe road, appeared in the courtroom, and Judge Seaman ordered that the case, on hearing, be summarily postponed.

Judge Seaman remarked to Mr. Walker: "The situation is such that your matter should be taken at once." Special Counsel Walker then opened the proceedings proper with a brief statement. He said that he had a desire of presenting to the court an information against people on behalf of the United States government and to ask that a writ of attachment be issued for the persons named therein. In addition another information was offered in behalf of the government, he said, set forth that on July 13 Judges Wood and Grosscup issued an injunction against Debs and his associates from interfering with interstate commerce or with the transportation of United States mails, or from exercising terror or violence against railroad employees engaged in their work. Personal service of this injunction was made on the defendants concerned, but in spite of it they continued to call out men and ordered strikes on lines within the city of Chicago and the district adjacent to and within the jurisdiction of the court. This violation had continued daily, and it might be said hourly, and the government desired such action and such punishment as the court might see fit.

**Injunctions Defied.** The lengthy information was then read by District Attorney Milchrist. It set forth the facts already stated, and quoted scores of telegrams sent by Debs after the injunction had been issued. These have never been published and had evidently come into the possession of the government within a few hours, under circumstances that counsel would not explain. Some were addressed to Phelan, the Cincinnati organizer, just sentenced for contempt by Judge Taft; others to C. McAllister, at Milwaukee; others to Livingston, in Montana; others to employes of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Big Four and Santa Fe railroads. All urged the men to go out, and stay out. One dispatch read: "It will take more than injunctions to move trains. Get men out." This was addressed to W. F. Smith, Grand Junction, Col. Many other dispatches were of the same tenor.

One said: "Do not be frightened by troops, injunctions or the subsided press. Call out your men. This is a contest of plutocracy against the masses and we will win and protect our supporters." The court interjected at this point with the suggestion that it did not want to hear any more dispatches. Enough had been read to indicate a persistent violation of the injunction.

Then the district attorney proceeded to read a resume of the property of property obtained by the mob during the past two weeks; of assaults upon engineers, firemen and others who continued at work, and of the interruptions of traffic that had occurred since the injunction had gone into effect. Debs listened with close attention.

**The Question of Contempt.** At the conclusion of the reading the district attorney contended that the defendants were clearly in contempt and should be attached and punished. Then General Counsel Peck, of the Santa Fe road, stepped to the bar and read another long information charging the defendants with interference with the operations of that road and likewise asking for a contempt attachment.

The court asked the defendants if they were represented by counsel and Mr. Gregory responded. He said that Debs was in court voluntarily, although it was understood that there would be an ex parte application. The government did not deem best to charge either of the four defendants with personally participating in violence nor had a case been stated that was cognizable in a court of equity.

property except so far as interstate commerce and mails were concerned. To this the judge added: "We are not here for any other purpose."

Continuing, Mr. Walker said that the government represented all the people, the defendants included, and it would not end its authority to the protection of railroad property within the lines indicated.

Finally the court cut the discussion short by ordering the issuance of attachments for contempt against Debs, Howard, Kellher and Rogers, but instructed the United States marshal to waive service on the understanding that the defendants would voluntarily surrender at the bar of the court at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

**Debs Behind Time.** When the court met at 2 o'clock Howard, Kellher and Rogers were present, but Debs was not on hand. His name was called and there being no response it was decided to stay proceedings until he put in an appearance.

The attorneys were beginning to get a trifle impatient, when, at 2:30 o'clock, Debs came into court, panting for breath. Then Attorney Erwin asked the indulgence of five minutes for consultation and the court acquiesced. After this the presence of the defendants was announced to the bench.

Attorney Erwin exploded a bombshell by stating that if the defendants were compelled to give bail on the charge of contempt they must go to jail, for the bail already demanded on the indictments found in the district court had exhausted their ability in that direction. Unless the court accepted their own recognizances, then it was a matter of jail or nothing else.

**All Four Off to Jail.** Mr. Erwin made an impassioned speech, saying that at the proper time, the indictment would be demurred to and the issue would be raised whether the unchecked operations of capitalistic tyranny could introduce the methods of a British monarchy. These men had never committed any act of violence. The conscience of the court was being whipped to resort to extreme and unjustifiable methods.

Judge Seaman set the train of the contempt cases for Monday morning at 10 o'clock. He fixed the additional bail at \$3,000 each and ordered the four men to be held in custody of the United States marshal until the sureties had been approved. At 3:35 o'clock p. m., after a conference with their attorneys, Debs announced for himself and the three other defendants that they would go to jail and refuse to give additional bail on the ground that their bondsmen in the other cases had been so bitterly attacked by the press that they feel a great deal of hesitancy in asking any more citizens to go additional bail for them.

**Debs in Jail.** A score, or more of friends clustered around them and urged them to reconsider their determination. One of the number said he was worth half a million dollars and would go bail for the entire quartet. Others offered to become individual sureties for the several defendants.

Debs, however, was obstinate, and in his determination he was supported by his associates. In the meantime the orders of commitment were made out by the clerk of court. Marshal Arnold had been summoned, and with him he brought Deputies J. W. Forsythe and G. H. Jones. A final effort was made to induce the defendants to accept the proffers of their friends, but without result. At 4:30 o'clock Marshal Arnold escorted them to an open carriage, in which they were driven to the county jail on the north side.

On their arrival at the jail the prisoners were courteously received by Jailer Morris and Jail Clerk Whitman. The marshal did the introductory honors and the prisoners shook hands cordially with their new custodians. No feature of jail methods was, however, relaxed in their behalf. At the demand of the turnkey they held up their hands and submitted to a search. They were deprived of all valuables and then led to spacious and roomy cells in the debtors' department. President Debs and Vice President Howard were assigned No. 5 and Rogers and Kellher to No. 6. It was arranged with the jail officers that meals should be served from a neighboring restaurant and the prisoners were then left alone for the night.

**Meeting of the Strikers.** A largely attended meeting of railroad strikers was held in Uhle hall today to hear the reports of the committees selected to report the condition of the strike on the roads they formerly worked for. Some of the reports were not as indicative of success as the leaders expected.

A former Nickel Plate employee reported that more than half the strikers had returned to work. The majority of the strikers are now switchmen, trainmen and shop workers. A committee of Illinois Central strikers from Harvey asked for order to return to work, but permission was refused.

**Assaulting the New Men.** Vice President Howard made a speech in which he claimed that four-fifths of the switchmen, trainmen and shopmen were still out, 40 per cent of the engineers, 70 per cent of the firemen. He declared that the roads were operating 90 per cent of the passenger trains and 25 per cent of the freight. He closed by saying: "Mr. Rodgers and I have got into court now, and it is possible that we may have to go to jail. We may even be kept there, though a writ of habeas corpus may liberate us. The way to end this thing is for every workman in Chicago to drop his tools, complying with the law, however."

**Attempt to Wreck a Train.** Fort Wayne, Ind., July 17.—The new men employed on the Fort Wayne railroad in the yards and as trainmen are hourly submitted to most brutal assaults from the discharged men. Last night Arthur Baldwin, Nickel Plate switchman, was found in the yards insolent. Three other switchmen and a callboy were violently stoned. This morning Conductor Mulcahy, of the Pennsylvania, was knocked down by a large rock and kicked in the face. Three switchmen in the Pennsylvania yards were clubbed and relieved of their lanterns. Both Nickel Plate and Wabash passenger trains were only slightly delayed. Christian Hess, the only rioter arrested, fired two shots at Captain Borgman, of the city police, before he surrendered.

**Benham, Tex., July 17.**—Train wreckers yesterday attempted to ditch the west-bound passenger train which was found by Dodge City, by stretching a large steel chain across the rails. The obstruction was discovered by Sheriff Clancy, who was on horseback. He urged his animals in a break-neck race towards the approaching train and succeeded in stopping it within a few feet of the obstruction.

GORMAN'S AID WON.

Maryland's Senator Promises to Help the Exposition Bill Through.

ALL DEPENDS NOW ON COCKRELL.

Captain Howell Thinks the Measure Will be Favorably Reported.

MR. CLEVELAND IS FOR FREE COAL.

The President's Plan Promises to Come to Georgia in the Fall to See Mason's Fair.

Washington, July 17.—(Special.)—The senate appropriations committee again failed to take up the Atlanta exposition bill today, as Senator Gordon was still absent. Tomorrow it will, however, have to do so as the senate is nearly through with appropriation bills and the sundry civil bill must be reported.

Senator Howell returned this afternoon and did some work among the senators. Senator Walsh and Captain Howell were hobnobbing with members of the committee all day. Senators Gorman and Brice promised to aid them, with Chairman Cockrell, of the committee, but up to a late hour tonight Mr. Cockrell has refused to give out any definite statement as to what he will do. Of course he has it in his power to defeat the bill, but it is deemed probable that he will do so. The strongest possible pressure has been brought to bear upon him and it is believed that he will permit a favorable report.

Captain Howell and the senators are much more hopeful tonight than they have been for several days. Tomorrow is expected to decide the fate of the bill; it report from the committee will mean that it will pass the senate and then the conference committee, so everything now depends on Senator Cockrell.

Captain Howell regrets that he has to be away from home tomorrow, when the primary is held, but he considers it very necessary to remain here with the exposition bill and see it safely through the senate. **May Visit Macon.** Judge Hardeman and Mr. Dessau, of Macon, accompanied by Senator Walsh, Secretary Smith and Representatives Black, Tate and Turner, called upon the president this morning and invited him to the Macon State fair. Mr. Cleveland greeted the delegation with extreme cordiality. He said he would enjoy a trip to Georgia very much and would accept the invitation and visit the fair provided it would be possible to do so at that time. Messrs. Hardeman and Dessau then called upon Vice President Stevenson, Secretary Carlisle and Mr. William L. Wilson and likewise invited them. All three promised to accept provided duties as the time would permit.

**The Usual Bluff.** The conference committee on the tariff bill has gotten into a squabble which is only ended by one of the committees surrendering. The committees from the respective houses find they can agree on all but sugar, coal and iron. The senate committee is unwilling to concede the demands of the house on all other things. On these three items the senate people have notified the house that no change can be made from the senate bill; the house committee is unwilling to concede the demands of the house on all other things. The house conferees have refused to do this and the committee is deadlocked. The republicans were called in at 2 o'clock today and the conference adjourned until 2 o'clock tomorrow. The house conferees say coal must be free.

**Cleveland for Free Coal.** Mr. Cleveland has taken a hand in the fight for free coal and has urged the house conferees to insist upon it. But the senators say they cannot agree to any change. As the duty in the senate bill is only 40 cents a ton, there is no compromise ground. It must be 40 cents or free. One side must surrender. It is the same way on iron ore. On the sugar schedule the senate conferees are unwilling to concede the demands of the house. They say with free silver or even a flat valorem duty the bill could never pass the senate. The "conservatives" would not permit it. They would only agree to a compromise if the house would report disagreement to the two houses, but that has been reconsidered. Further attempts will be made to force out for their sugar and iron schedules. They are willing to concede everything else to the house. It seems that the final result will have to be to let the senate have its way on sugar, coal and iron and have the balance of the bill, the Wilson bill as it passed the house.

**FOR HIMSELF AND THE COUNTRY.** Colonel William Denison Is Not Compromising for Captain Kolb. Birmingham, Ala., July 17.—(Special.)—A story has been going the rounds that Colonel W. F. Denison had dropped over to the Kolbe-populist combine and that he was stumping the state in the interest of Kolb. This statement is without foundation, for Colonel Denison is not speaking for Kolb or for any of his following. At Cullman today Denison made a speech. Many Kolbites were disappointed, for they had gone to hear him, expecting his speech to favor Kolb. His hopes were blighted, for Colonel Denison spoke only of national issues and himself, ignoring state issues. He is not mixing up with state issues, but appears to be speaking in the interest of Bill Denison only.

**The Grampa Will Get a Premium.** Washington, July 17.—The completion of the official data taken on the trial trip of the cruiser, Minneapolis, shows her to be not only the fastest ship in the American navy, but the fastest in the world, even faster than was supposed. When the trial was completed last Saturday, the rough calculation made of her time placed her speed at 23 1/2 knots per hour. The official speed will be allowed. At the rate of \$3,000 for each quarter knot of speed developed in excess of contract requirements, her builders—the Cramps, of Philadelphia—will secure \$14,000 in premiums.

**Hines of General Hooker.** Washington, July 17.—General Charles E. Hooker, representing the seventh Mississippi district in congress, has been quite ill at his residence in this city for some days with a combination of malaria and stomachic troubles. It is contemplated to move him to some health resort as soon as possible.

PLAYS NO FAVORITE.

Tillman Says That He Has No Candidate for the Succession.

ELLERBE GETS ON A HIGH HORSE.

He Jumps on Larry Gantt for Fighting Him.

GARY EVANS ANSWERS HIS COUSIN.

Says Ellerbe Is Like a "Possum Dog That Has to Be Dragged Into the Race and Jerked Out."

Barnwell, S. C., July 17.—(Special.)—Governor Tillman announced today that neither Evans nor Ellerbe was entitled to a place on his coat tails in the gubernatorial handicap. The campaign meeting here today elicited some interesting contributions to the general mix up in reform politics.

Gubernatorial Candidate Ellerbe announced that Tillman was largely responsible for his being in the race, and called upon the governor to "annumerate" himself, as some wag did with Charles Danes. The governor's specifications were not very detailed, but he informed the Marion swamp fox and the Aiken game cock that "they must fight it out between themselves, and that he was 'hands off.'"

It begins to appear as if matters are coming to a head in the gubernatorial race. There were about 80 persons here today. The meeting was held under the trees where the eight negroes were lynched five or six years ago, and the platform is made memorable as being that upon which Governor Tillman, two years ago, at the first meeting of the campaign, declared he would, as governor, lead a mob to lynch a negro who raped a white woman.

General Ellerbe, referring to an article in the Louisville Herald, Evans organ, charging that there was no longer doubt of his treachery to Tillman, said this was the first time he had ever been called a traitor and no man dared characterize him so to his face. He had been the personal and political friend of Tillman ever since he began his fight, nine years ago, and he would ask if Tillman had ever called him a traitor through the Herald to prove him guilty of treachery.

**Ellerbe Jumps on Gantt.** Ellerbe said that Larry Gantt misrepresented him in regard to having favored a snapshot convention. Before expressing his opinion concerning a convention he had favored Governor Tillman, as representative of the reform movement, and found that he favored an early convention. The governor afterwards changed his mind. Ellerbe denied having attended any caucus at Wright's hotel in Columbia, as charged by Gantt. The only one he attended was at the Tillman house, and no map was mentioned. As to Gantt's charge that he had attended the Sunday caucus in Spartanburg, Ellerbe said that he, W. D. Evans, Neal, Shell and McLaughlin were in the parlor for several hours during a rain, but did not discuss the governorship. On that day Neal asked Shell and McLaughlin if they were going to vote for Tillman for the senate, they replied, "Yes."

"Fellow citizens," Ellerbe continued, "I dislike to say what I am going to do, but I won't stand slander and misrepresentation any longer, and I will tell you whose candidate I am: Several leaders of the alliance and reform movement, Governor Tillman among them, asked me to make a fight, and I agreed to do so only after I had told them I wished they would get another farmer, as my health was not good then. I want to know how it is these men continue misrepresenting me. Tillman said the people wanted a farmer for governor, and I was persuaded to make the fight."

**Like a "Possum Dog."** John Gary Evans was the next to speak. He compared Ellerbe to a "possum dog" that had to be pulled into a race by the ears, and jerked out by the tail. Ellerbe talked about alliance principles, but had quit the alliance to make money.

A voice—"Well, you want to make some too." Governor Tillman unlimbered himself to explain things. He said he was glad to have two such friends as Evans and Ellerbe, and either one would make a good governor for South Carolina, "but I don't want either one to say he is my candidate. I know who you want, and it's none of my business." The governor declared that Ellerbe was mistaken in saying that he favored an early convention of reformers. He had favored a convention some time or other in order to select one man among the reform candidates to pit against the entis. He had nothing to do with the caucus that called it. An effort had recently been made to call it off. "Why, I do not know. You can guess."

The committee refused to rescind the call and intimated thereby to the people that they were going to give the anti-reform opportunity to get into power. The governor exonerated Ellerbe from attending any caucus in Columbia.

**Simply Encouraged Ellerbe.** "As my bringing Ellerbe out for governor," said Governor Tillman, "I have this to say: There had been talk of a farmer for governor, and I had been giving lawyers a hard time, and then, when Ellerbe mentioned the matter to me I asked him where was there a farmer to bring out. He named several and I said I didn't believe the people would elect any of them. I then said, 'why don't you run?' I told him if he did I would 'hands off.'"

A voice—"Evans will get my vote." The governor—"I don't vote for him if you want to, but don't do so because he is my candidate, for Tillman would be equally satisfied with either." The governor—"Tillman is the head of the whole damn business." (Laughter.) The governor abused Judge Simonon right and left, declaring that when Judge Bond died, Receiver Chamberlain, of the South Carolina road, sent word to New York: "Here's a bully fellow. He will do our dirty work every time, and I'll appoint Simonon in Bond's place." A voice—"How about the Chicago strike?" Tillman—"There's a lot of devilment among those judges up there, too. They

infamously usurped power when they forbade me to quit work."

General Butler only spoke five minutes on account of a terrific rain. He pleaded for peace and harmony, declaring that Tillman did not want unity and that he could live only in muddy water.

Tomorrow's meeting at Aiken, John Gray Evans's home, is expected to be very lively with some interesting developments.

**A. H. NICKLESS MURDERED.**

He Is a Factory Superintendent and Once Lived in Atlanta.

Dallas, Tex., July 17.—This morning a few minutes after the cotton factory in South Dallas had started up for the day, H. P. Barnes, the boss weaver of the mills, entered the office of Superintendent A. H. Nickless, on the south side of the building, and with a long blade knife assaulted him, inflicting deep wounds under and over the left arm, in the left side, in the left groin, and then driving the blade into the heart, severing the lower lobe of that organ. Mr. Nickless staggered to the door, fell on the steps and died in a few minutes, without speaking.

About the time Barnes got through with the superintendent, John W. Nickless, son of the superintendent and engineer of the mills, entered the office, where Barnes assaulted him with the same murderous weapon, inflicting a number of deep wounds, two of which reached the lungs. Barnes against the fight badly used up himself. He was arrested and locked up.

Superintendent Nickless discharged Barnes this morning and the latter immediately before he was sent to the penitentiary, Nickless was originally from Boston, but lived a number of years in Atlanta. Barnes came from Columbus, Ga., where his father and brothers reside.

**SALISBURY'S ANTI-ALIEN BILL.**

Lord Roschery Opposes It in a Long Speech.

London, July 17.—In the house of lords today Lord Salisbury formally moved the second reading of the alien immigrants' bill. Lord Roschery opposed the bill on the ground that such proposals ought not to be made to parliament except upon the initiative of the government. It was not through neglect on the part of the present minister, he declared, that the alien question had not been touched. When Lord Salisbury was in power he was against alien immigrants, but he was not so much against them as immigration was much greater; yet the conservative minister then opposed special legislation on the ground that alienage was a matter of the right of asylum in England ought to be upheld.

Lord Roschery quoted copiously from statistics showing that immigration was now at a low point than it had reached in many years. The bill, he said, had not the slightest chance of becoming a law, and he was, therefore, a waste of time, but it was through the house of lords. On the authority of the home office he denied the allegation that any plot against a foreign government or an official of a foreign government had been hatched in England since the present ministry came into power. He advised Lord Salisbury, by all means, to drop the measure.

Lord Salisbury expressed regret at the government's refusal to support the bill, which was necessary legislation in the direction of protecting the workingman and also a preventive of England's becoming a permanent asylum for anarchistic refugees. The question was so serious that he declared to withdraw the measure.

Earl Cowper hoped that Lord Salisbury would not divide the house on the measure, inasmuch as there was no prospect of it becoming a law during this session.

**SPREAD OF THE CHOLERA.**

**The Disease Assuming Alarming Proportions in Russia.** St. Petersburg, July 17.—The cholera epidemic is assuming alarming proportions. The present visitation is of a much more intense and more fatal character than were the outbreaks of the two previous years. The disease has even penetrated into Finland, which has hitherto been absolutely free from cholera. The hospitals are full and a prison is being converted into a hospital.

**Drummont's Prediction.** Paris, July 17.—It is stated that the cabinet will make the press a question of confidence with the government. The radical newspapers continue to make fierce opposition to this measure, and Edward Drummont, the editor of the anti-semitic organ, the "Paris," has led to Belgium rather than face the new law. He predicts that the passage of the bill will be speedily followed by a revolution.

**Passed Its Third Reading.**

London, July 17.—In the house of commons today Sir John Lubbock's motion to reject the budget bill was rejected by a vote of 233 to 225. On Sir William Harcourt's motion the bill then passed the third reading amid loud cheers.

**IN NORTH CAROLINA.**

**Applicants to Practice Medicine Are** Raleigh, N. C., July 17.—(Special.)—The state board of medical examiners met at Morehead City today, Dr. W. H. Whitehead presiding, to examine applicants to physicians' license of whom there are forty.

The North Carolina Methodist local ministers' conference begins its quarter centennial meeting at Rutherford college. It has some four hundred members.

Chairman Eaves, of the republican state committee, having positively declined to call it together to consider the question of fusion with the populists, one of the members of the committee requested it to meet July 20th, which is two days prior to the state convention of the populists. It now remains to be seen whether Eaves is backed by the majority of the committee as he claims. Fusion republicans claim that the fusion idea is growing remarkably fast. It is no secret that their plan is to elect Marion Butler, populist, and Jeter C. Pritchard, republican, United States senators.

**A LYNCHING AVERTED.**

**The Negro Was Captured and the Posses Blinded.** Valdosta, Ga., July 17.—(Special.)—Late last night a negro named Ed Graves was discovered escaping from the house of Mr. Penneywell Folson, who lives near Anley station. He had assaulted the fourteen-year-old daughter of a poor man, and was pursued by the negro. A ballist named Lucas and Will McKennis caught Graves and got him safely to jail here. The people in the neighborhood of the county are mad at being cheated out of a lynching.

NOBLE AND IGNOBLE.

Nicholson, the Florida Forger, Is of High Birth but Low Morals.

HIS FATHER IS IN THE CAZAR'S SERVICE.

By Engaging Manners He Quickly Made Desirable Friends.

IN THE PENITENTIARY ONCE BEFORE.

Forgery Is a Weakness of His—He Has Two Wives, One in South Carolina, the Other in Florida.

Charleston, S. C., July 17.—(Special.)—The arrest of A. M. Nicholson in Madison, Fla., on the charge of forgery on Saturday last, brings out a romantic story concerning the young fellow. Several years ago the good ship Richard III arrived in Charleston harbor, from St. Petersburg, to take a cargo of cotton. The Richard III was one of the largest full-rigged ships that used to come to this port. On the passenger list came to this port. On the passenger list trip she had on board a Russian of high birth and possessing manners, but without a dollar or friend in the world—cast off, desolate and alone.

Colonel William L. Trenholm, afterwards comptroller of the currency under Mr. Cleveland's first administration, was then Russian consular agent at this port, and the captain, being exercised in his mind about this young man, went to him and told him that this boy of about eighteen years of age was on board of his ship, that he was the son of a nobleman high in the service of the czar, who, on the eve of his departure had brought him aboard of his ship, giving him just bare passage money, and begged him to take him to America, and then turn him adrift. The captain said that he became interested in and afterwards touched the forlorn plight of the young nobleman, who was a brilliant talker and of most charming manners, and determined to see what he could do for him, and so had brought him to Colonel Trenholm and begged that he would do what he could for him.

**Made a Good Impression.** Colonel Trenholm was very much pleased with the young man, who was singularly prepossessing, as said above, and called himself Nicholson, and said that the reason for his being sent off by his father was that his father had slapped his sister's face and that he had struck him for so doing. Colonel Trenholm introduced him to his friend, Julian Mitchell, who, upon examination, found that he could read Greek and Latin with ease and could speak several modern languages with fluency. At figures, too, he was a veritable prodigy. One could take a pencil and write on a piece of paper, calling it out to him as it was written, such a sum as this: 7,972, multiplied by 388, and before the man had finished his pencil would have the sum finished. Nicholson would have calculated it mentally. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Smith, his partner, were so pleased with the young man, that they took him into their law office as a clerk. He there remained some time, giving absolute satisfaction and winning his way into the graces of all with whom he came in contact.

At the boarding house where he lodged, the landlady and all the boarders, especially those of the weaker sex, were ardent admirers and enthusiastic friends. After Nicholson had been in the office some time, Messrs. Mitchell and Smith were apprised of the fact that their firm name had been forged on several occasions to checks. The forgeries were easily traced to young Nicholson. His employees did not know of the fact, but his firm name had been forged on the hands of the managers of the Germania bank. He was tried and sent to the penitentiary. There his uniform good conduct and his winning ways won him the respect and admiration of all with whom he came in contact.

**Convict or Hypocrite.** Whether he really experienced a temporary change of heart, or whether he was merely adding sacrilegious hypocrisy to his other crimes of ingratitude and dishonesty is not known. At any event, he became a Campbellite minister and achieved considerable popularity in the extreme upper portion of the state in his ministerial capacity. After a while Nicholson was married to a very excellent young country girl, with whom he seemed to live happily for some time, but after about a year's time he suddenly disappeared and was heard of from that day until about four years ago, when a letter was received in Charleston, from a Charleston lady in Florida, who had known of Nicholson since he was in Charleston. She said that he was then married to a pretty and charming young woman of excellent parentage, asking if he ought not to be exposed. The letter, in which the letter was addressed thought, that as the mischief was done and the girl already married to him, as he seemed, to be leading a quiet and respectable life, and as he hoped that having sown so much wild oats, that he might have gotten through and really turned over a new leaf, it would be wise to do nothing. The girl, accordingly, nothing was done and Nicholson dropped out of the minds of the people here entirely until the news came of his arrest in Florida.

**HOGS, HONEY AND COTTON.**

**Cheering Crop News from the Black Belt's Metropolis.** Selma, Ala., July 17.—(Special.)—The crop outlook in this section of Alabama is very good. Until ten days ago rain had not fallen in several weeks, and the drought was beginning to show its evil effects. Corn began to twist badly and in some places had begun to wither, but the general outlook is good. The farmers are now confident of enough corn to furnish bread for themselves and feed for their mules.

Cotton is small, but well fruited. It does not seem to have been ruined by the drought, and with good seasons from now on the yield will be larger than last year. Not exclusively so. Farmers have not used much fertilizer and those who had not seem to have about as good a prospect and as pretty cotton as those who did. The weeds are very green, look healthy and are well blossomed. Potatoes have done tolerably well, and the vegetable has entered largely into the crop this season.

Hogs are doing well, but but little meat will be sent here from the west. More hogs are now rooting Dallas county soil than at any time since the war. Farmers in middle Alabama are working on a scale and determined not to continue in the same old rut. The farmers in middle Alabama owe less and are better contented than for years. They are thoroughly fixed with the idea of living at home and on home-made products.







LIVINGSTON THE GREAT FAVORITE.

ns. In many of the stores of the Col  
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k the vast majority of the business tra

Constitution office.  
cents a hundred.







## TODAY WILL DECIDE.

Vote Will Be Asked for Today by the Candidates.

ALL THE TICKETS DISTRIBUTED.

Where Voting Places in the City—Some Close Races Expected—A List of the Managers.

Happy hearts will flutter in many homes in Fulton county tonight, while in others there will be sadness.

For more than three months some of the best citizens of the congressional district, the county and the city have been working with might and main for some of the most representative and honorable offices within the gift of the voters of the section. When the race began it was unknown how the question of the candidacy of the aspirants would be settled, but a month or more ago the county democratic executive committee decided that it should be done in that good old democratic way—a primary, in which all of the legally qualified voters of the county should take part and express their choice.

Then the hustling, hustling in a lively manner, commenced among the candidates. Every voter in the city was first informed as to the way of the candidate who was doing the talking, and then he was urged to go to register. The campaign was on among the best and most influential men of the city and of the county and the result was the largest registration in the history of the county.

On Saturday the registration was closed, but the closing hours found the candidates in the midst of one of the warmest fights the county has seen in years.

But while the candidates and their friends were at work, the executive committee, through a subcommittee, composed of Captain W. H. Brotherton, Judge Rufus T. Dorsey and Hon. John Tyler Cooper, was doing some of the best work that has ever been done by any democratic committee in the county.

The subcommittee thought it advisable to draft rules governing the election, just as though the election was a final one, and then to name the places where the voting should be done and the managers and the clerks who should have charge of the work and see that the rules were carried out to the letter.

After more than a half-dozen meetings, the gentlemen composing the subcommittee of the executive committee formulated a set of rules by which the election today will be governed. Those rules are plain and explicit and talk for themselves. Nothing like them have ever been shown in an election in Fulton county before today, and the three gentlemen who did the work will be proud to see their law in all elections before many more ballot boxes are opened and closed. No three gentlemen in the county have had more experience in elections than the three composing the committee and the rules formulated by them shows that they know what they are talking about.

But here are the rules:

The polls will be opened at each precinct at 7 o'clock a. m. and closed at 3 o'clock p. m. in the city, and at 3 o'clock p. m. in the country.

The managers shall, before entering on the discharge of their duties, each take and subscribe to an oath that he will faithfully and impartially and honestly conduct the primary according to the manner and form prescribed by the democratic executive committee of Fulton county, and in accordance with the laws of the state of Georgia governing regular elections for the offices of said state.

Should one or more of the managers, or clerks, appointed by the executive committee, be unable to perform their duties, the remaining manager or managers shall appoint others in their stead.

The managers shall take the oath prescribed before an officer authorized to administer the same; but, if no such officer can be conveniently had, the managers may administer the oath to each other.

The oaths thus taken shall be filed by the managers with the clerk of the superior court within five days after the election.

Before any ballots are received, and immediately before opening the polls, the managers shall open each ballot box and shall exhibit the same publicly, to show that there are no ballots in the box. They shall then close and lock or seal up the box except the opening to receive the ballots, and shall not again open the same until the close of the election.

Three lists of voters shall be kept at each precinct, and none but democratic voters whose names are on the registry shall be permitted to vote. The managers shall be entitled to vote except the polls, and if a voter whose name appears on said list is challenged, they shall admit or reject such voter on oath that he is duly qualified to vote according to the rules of the democratic party, and according to the election laws of the state of Georgia; and that he has not voted before in such primary election then being held.

Those persons whose names are not on the registered list will be allowed to vote provided they show their right to register dated between the 15th and 18th of July, 1894, and who are of lawful age, and have resided in the state twelve months and in the county six months.

These rules when published made quite a whirl among the candidates. They were something new to the people and the candidates had to give them a study. But the study showed that the subcommittee had done some of the best work for the county that has ever been done in a long time.

A few days after completing the rules the subcommittee made a location of the voting places and selected the managers and the clerks for the day's work.

The members of the subcommittee being conversant with the make-up of the wards decided the following as the voting places and the following clerks and managers for the day:

First ward—Curtis's drug store, corner Mitchell and Peachtree streets.

Second ward—County courthouse, corner Peach and Fair.

Third ward—Summers's drug store, corner Peach and Fair.

Fourth ward—Watson's drug store, corner Auburn avenue and Jackson street.

Fifth ward—No. 28 Marietta street, corner Thurmond.

Sixth ward—No. 129 Peachtree street, corner Lee and Gordon streets.

All the county precincts are at the usual places for holding elections in the various militia districts, except Buckhead district, which is located at O. T. Adams's stable, near McPherson barracks.

First ward—Managers, W. M. Middlebrook, E. H. Gray, W. H. Booth, clerks, Z. T. Johnson, W. P. Walth, S. L. Solomon.

Second ward—Managers, William Laird, G. Chisolm, D. H. Luther, clerks, W. M. McPherson, G. N. Hurt, F. M. Myers, Jr.

Third ward—Managers, A. S. Robbins, Zack Smith, J. E. Warren, clerks, Charles Melian, J. J. Marbut, Henry Connolly.

Fourth ward—Managers, H. O. Reese, W. H. Smith, H. E. Erwin, clerks, Harry Smith, John Stephens, George Wily.

Fifth ward—Managers, B. F. McDuffie, James Bell, V. M. Hodges, clerks, Harry A. Manning, Harry Sharp.

Sixth ward—Managers, R. L. Holbrook, Frank Warren, J. A. Robertson, clerks, P. Flinders, W. S. Landon, John A. Allen.

Seventh ward—Managers, Hubert Culbertson, Burgess Smith, Anthony Murphy, clerks, Clarence Caldwell, O. E. Pritchard, J. P. Daniel.

Eighth ward—Managers, O. T. Adams, C. W. Dill, Arthur Gammon, clerks, H. Thompson, Charles Tucker, J. J. Donnell, V. P. Daniel.

Ninth ward—Managers, D. A. Cook, E. T. Bryant, R. Barnett, clerks, W. A. Bradley, A. O. Owsen, George McCrory.

Tenth ward—Managers, A. H. Howell, John T. Jones, H. P. Pain, clerks, Charles Walth, William Knight, H. C. Bankston.

Eleventh ward—Managers, Seaborn Jones, W. J. Walth, Thomas Thomson, clerks, George W. Wing, W. H. Mitchell, W. S. Martin.

Twelfth ward—Managers, W. P. Johnston, W. C. Maddox, John W. Williams, clerks, C. N. Peck, J. A. Plaster, J. A. Langford.

Thirteenth ward—Managers, J. F. Walker, J. M. Liddell, J. N. Langston, clerks, Walter Walker, D. G. Black, B. F. Abbott.

Fourteenth ward—Managers, M. Moore, W. C. Fisher, J. W. Spinks, clerks, J. W. Donebo, S. H. Griffin.

Fifteenth ward—Managers, J. M. Magee, Dr. J. S. Suttles, R. F. Baker, clerks, W. L. Trassell, Charles E. Stark, O. H. Tuberson.

Sixteenth ward—Managers, A. Q. Turner, J. M. Toland, J. L. Holbrook, clerks, J. M. Toland, J. L. Holbrook.

Seventeenth ward—Managers, J. E. Nobelle, John Ardaway, J. L. Masi, clerks, P. E. Debray, W. C. Parker, M. J. Frank.

Eighteenth ward—Managers, S. A. Poole, W. C. Henderson, John J. Jones, clerks, M. Buchanan, Charles Forrester, Thomas Lawrence.

Nineteenth ward—Managers, P. D. Coffey, M. Harralson, J. P. McDonald, clerks, M. H. Bunn, R. L. Dodge, Robert McCord.

Twentieth ward—Managers, J. E. Nobelle, John Ardaway, J. L. Masi, clerks, P. E. Debray, W. C. Parker, M. J. Frank.

Twenty-first ward—Managers, S. A. Poole, W. C. Henderson, John J. Jones, clerks, M. Buchanan, Charles Forrester, Thomas Lawrence.

Twenty-second ward—Managers, P. D. Coffey, M. Harralson, J. P. McDonald, clerks, M. H. Bunn, R. L. Dodge, Robert McCord.

## ALL FOR LIVINGSTON.

Standing Room Was at a Premium in the Courtroom.

THERE WERE NO BRASS BANDS.

The Speech of Mr. Thomas E. B. Cobb Was a Worthy Effort—Colonel Livingston Was Present.

Enthusiasm from beginning to end was the informal meeting of Colonel Livingston's friends at the courthouse last night, and when the congressman himself, who happened to be present, concluded the short speech that frequent calls forced him to make, the deafening applause from six hundred of his supporters was prolonged and straight from the heart.

It amounted to a tremendous ovation, such as any man might well be proud of under any circumstances, but it was not until the congressman himself, who happened to be present, concluded the short speech that frequent calls forced him to make, the deafening applause from six hundred of his supporters was prolonged and straight from the heart.

The condemnation of Hon. Charles Collier, president of the Cotton States and International Exposition Company, of the tactics, abusive and deplorable, employed by the Atlanta Journal, the fact that President Collier, of the exposition company, is also the vice president of the Journal, was spoken of by Mr. Thomas E. B. Cobb, the handling of the speaker was applauded time and again.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. H. C. Erwin, who was made chairman. He made a short talk in which he reviewed the campaign of personalities and abuse that had been indulged in by the Candlers, and spoke heartily in favor of Colonel Livingston's candidacy, urging his claims with enthusiasm and eloquence. He introduced to the meeting Mr. Thomas E. B. Cobb, who was greeted with tumultuous applause when he mounted the stand. He began by stating that he came with no preparation for a speech save the preparation that comes from a feeling of gratitude and a willingness to do the duty every good citizen owed to Congressman Livingston. Cheers followed this remark, and it was some time before the speaker could continue. When he resumed he said:

"I am not acquainted with Colonel Livingston, personally, but I know his record, and Chairman Candler never dared touch upon it (Applause and shouts of 'He was afraid,' and 'He couldn't touch it'). The Atlanta Journal is a paper that I esteem, and I cannot imagine that I led it astray in this fight, but I hope on day after tomorrow to find it in the proper place—in the wake of Colonel Livingston. (Great applause.)"

"What did Charles Collier, president of the exposition company, say? He said: 'Don't swap horses.' And he was right! We don't want a man that democracy has repudiated! Twice when Mr. Cobb for Colonel Livingston, yet he was found warring for the good of Atlanta and the county. I don't think that there is a man in Atlanta base enough to vote against Livingston, when he doesn't need us! (Laughter and prolonged applause, followed by shouts.)"

Twice we have failed to vote for a congressman. Let's do so now. Colonel Livingston is a congressman now, and he will continue to be one. (Cries of 'Right you are,' 'We'll put him through,' and 'He'll win if votes count!')

"They have said that he is several kinds of democrat. I know that he is two kinds—he is a hustler and a friend to his friends. Colonel Livingston is for us and we should be for him."

For Mr. Bishop.

Editor Constitution—While this is the day of the election to nominate a candidate for the legislature, I hope that it is not too late for me to say a word about the fact that man in whose nomination I feel most interested.

I wish it were so I could vote for all of the candidates, but the duty that cannot be.

It is not entirely on account of personal motives that I endorse the cause of Thomas L. Bishop, though I am a warm personal friend of his. I favor him in addition to personal reasons on account of the fact that I believe him eminently fitted and qualified to represent his county in the legislature.

Mr. Bishop is thoroughly identified with the best and most progressive interests of Atlanta and the county at large. He is well and favorably known in the county, and is possessed of that happy faculty of drawing people to him and of making friends of them.

He is progressive and successful in his private life, and not given to the pursuit of visionary schemes or to the advocacy of radical measures. Such are the qualities that constitute the necessary attributes of a public servant in the legislature.

I am sure I voice the sentiments of hundreds who will vote for Mr. Bishop, whether they are for the nomination or not, though I feel quite confident of his success.

Communicated.

It is Mr. M. M. Welch.

It appears not to be well understood through the city which Mr. Welch is the candidate for county treasurer.

His friends desire it to be stated that it is not Mr. Welch's present condition of man from the second ward.

Mr. Welch is extensively and favorably known throughout the city as a man of integrity, fidelity and excellent business qualifications. He has many friends who know him by their business relations during the fifteen years in which he was engaged in railroad service. Many others remember him as the efficient secretary of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce a few years ago. After resigning that office he engaged in the real estate business, first as a member of the firm of Krouse & Welch and later of the firm of Welch and Turman, from which business he retired about a year ago.

His friends are numerous and they know that he is eminently qualified for the responsible position of county treasurer.

Mr. Brannan's Race.

To the Voters of Fulton County—My brother, Mr. Charles L. Brannan, is a candidate for representative from Fulton county. I urge him to make the race, but the pressure of his friends was so great that he could not resist. Upon their insistence he has remained in the race and has made a most vigorous campaign. I simply write this to ask all of my friends to help him and to cast their ballots for him, and to say that

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. EISEMAN'S CREAM WHISKY.

THE CANDLER RALLY.

Hon. N. J. Hammond and Colonel A. H. Cox Speak at DeGives.

The last rally of Colonel Milton Candler's friends took place in DeGives's old opera house last night.

The crowd in attendance was estimated at 400.

Large nor small. The pit of the house was comfortably filled, while there was a small sprinkling of people in the balcony.

The speakers that addressed the meeting were Colonel N. J. Hammond and Mr. Albert Cox.

They were introduced to the audience by Mr. W. S. Thomson, the law partner of Colonel Livingston's opponent.

The speeches of both gentlemen were conservative and moderate, and entirely devoid of the abuse of Colonel Livingston which has characterized the utterances of some of Mr. Candler's supporters.

Mr. Cox defended the views of Mr. Candler on the silver question and said that the salvation of the country depended on a low tariff and sound money. Speaking of Mr. Candler's record in congress, he said that the latter voted for laws under which over \$400,000,000 of silver were coined. The only bill favoring the expansion of the currency which he was charged of opposing was not a bill, it was merely a substitute to the bill that was passed and was never considered.

Colonel Hammond did not enter into a discussion of the money question. His remarks were in the nature of an exhortation in behalf of Mr. Candler.

He denied the charge that he had defeated Mr. Candler for congress by stumping the district and showing up the latter's record in congress. He said that he did not put out a ticket in any county of the district except Fulton, and was chosen as the nominee by the convention after about one hundred and fifty ballots had been cast.

The speeches of both gentlemen were liberally applauded, and, judging from the audience, it fairly represented Mr. Candler's entire supporters in the city.

WHY HE IS AWAY.

The Exposition Directors Asked Captain Howell to Go to Washington.

The following card, signed by President Charles A. Collier, of the exposition company, and by the executive committee, explains itself.

It will be remembered that about ten days ago the directors of the exposition company unanimously requested Captain Howell to go to Washington at once in behalf of the exposition, they thinking that he could be of great assistance to Senators Gordon and Walsh on account of his personal acquaintance with so many of the senators.

Notwithstanding the fact that Captain Howell had just been announced for the legislature by his friends, he promptly agreed to go to Washington in behalf of the exposition, stating that he would leave his own interests in the hands of his friends.

The following card is sent to the papers of the city for publication simply to explain the fact that Captain Howell is out of the city working in behalf of Atlanta, and to ask that in his absence the friends of the exposition and of Atlanta take care of his interest in today's primary. The card is as follows:

"To the Voters of Fulton County—Upon the request of the directors of the Cotton States and International Exposition Company, Captain E. P. Howell went to Washington some ten days since to look after the bill now pending before congress for an appropriation of \$200,000 for a government building and government exhibit at our approaching exposition. He is still in Washington and will remain there until the bill is finally acted upon. His presence there and his active zealous work has been of infinite value to the exposition and to Atlanta. Let us see that his interests do not suffer in his absence. He is working for you and for Atlanta. Work for him and see that his name is on every ballot cast in tomorrow's election. Yours for Atlanta, C. A. COLLIER.

"R. D. SPALDING, J. W. ENGLISH, 'FRANK' P. RICE, 'ANTON' L. KONTZ, 'E. P. CHAMBERLIN'."

For Mr. Bishop.

Editor Constitution—While this is the day of the election to nominate a candidate for the legislature, I hope that it is not too late for me to say a word about the fact that man in whose nomination I feel most interested.

I wish it were so I could vote for all of the candidates, but the duty that cannot be.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

In so doing they will confer a favor upon me. Very respectfully, J. C. A. BRANAN.

Mr. Felder's Candidacy.

Editor Constitution—It is unfortunate that Mr. Felder is confined to a sick bed at this time, and the sympathy of all goes out to him. Every friend of his should rally to his support with their influence and ballot. It is mainly to defend the absent, and especially when the heavy hand of disease has fallen upon a friend.

It is Not True.

From The Covington, Ga., Star.

"It is a remarkable fact that those who know Lon (Livingston) best have the poorest opinion of him."—Atlanta Journal, July 13, 1894.

Of all the utter falsehoods published by The Atlanta Journal against Mr. Livingston the above assertion is the most slanderous.

No man in Georgia, or anywhere else in this country enjoys the confidence and love and esteem of his home people to a higher degree than he does and the above is a vile slander upon Mr. Livingston's neighbors and those who know him best.

The man who is universally beloved by his neighbors will always make friends among the people generally.

The writer of the above slander will not dare compare records with his home people and "those who know him best" with Mr. Livingston's standing among his home people.

The Journal may possibly hope to help Colonel Candler in his race against Mr. Livingston by the publication of such utter falsehoods, as the above, but we have never known any man's cause to be advanced by such foul methods and we feel sure it will rebound upon The Journal by the defeat of their favorite candidate in tomorrow's election in Fulton county.

ATLANTA MEN WIN.

Quinn Makes the Fastest Mile Ever Ridden in the South.

Gadsden, Ala., July 17.—(Special.)—Fine weather, a new track and a large and enthusiastic audience and some of the best races in the south went far to make the Gadsden Wheel Club's race meet a success today. The great interest manifested was amply repaid for by the fine riding of the races. The best showing was made by George Quinn, of Atlanta, who won everything in which he rode and established a track record of 2:22 1/2 for a mile, which is the fastest mile ever ridden in the south.

Another rider who showed a big development in speed was Kendall Spear, of Atlanta. He won first in the boys' race in the fastest time of the day for competition in the 2:55. Brown and Graham, of Chattanooga, were present, but did not ride, thinking the track not safe, but it was for an accident occurred to mar the day's sport. That the track is fast was proved by a mile being made in 2:22 1/2 by Quinn.

CARRIED TO GAINESVILLE.—The remains of young Hugh Bogle, the electrician who was killed Monday by a fall from a three pole, were carried to his old home in Gainesville yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. The interment occurred in the afternoon.

Rosenfeld's Clothing stock must be sold at once, by order of court. Store is already leased, so have to sell out quickly. The bargains of your life now. E. and W. Collars, \$2.00 doz. Cuffs, \$3.50 dozen. \$15 Suits \$7.50. Everything else in proportion. Be among the first to get the good things. FRANK THANHOUSER, Receiver.

## BIG INDUCEMENTS

This week in the better grades of Straw Hats, Negligee Shirts and Summer Underwear.

A. O. M. GAY & SON.

## Mid-Summer Bargains.

Child's White Lawn Fauntleroy Blouse Waists, made with deep ruffled collar and cuffs; also ruffled front. Usual price \$1; our price.....60c

Child's White Shirt Waists, made with deep sailor collar and turn-back cuffs of striped, plaid and polka dotted lawn, tie attached. Usual price \$1.50; our price.....90c

Boys' Shirt Waists, made out of Garner's well-known Percals. The celebrated "Star" brand that all mothers are familiar with. Usual price \$1; our price.....60c

Child's Shield-front Blouse and Sailor Suits, neat and pretty effects in Striped Galatea Cloths. Usual price \$1.50; our price only.....70c

Child's beautifully made Sailor Suits, made out of Novelty Stripes and gracefully trimmed with plain white braid. Usual price \$2; our price only.....98c

An endless variety of Child's plain and fancy Straw Tam O'Shanter and jaunty Turban Hats, worth up to \$1.50; choice this week at.....25c

All our Boys' Knee Trousers Suits, consisting of fine Cheviots, Worsted, Cassimeres and Wash Goods at.....

All our Boys' Long Trousers Suits, including the newest and noblest styles of the period, are now going at.....

33 1/2 per cent under Regular Prices. 33 1/2 per cent under Regular Prices.

Specials for Men.

Handsome line of Lisle Thread Half Hose, usual 50c and 75c qualities at.....33c

Men's Silk Flowing End Ties, Our-in-Hands and Tecks, worth up to \$1, at.....33c

Men's exquisite styles in Washable Neckwear, sorts worth up to 35c, at.....12c

Men's "Star" Negligee Shirts, attached Collars, usual \$1.50 grade, at.....98c

American Hosiery Co.'s Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, usual \$1 grade, at.....70c

Men's Suits worth up to \$13.50.....\$6.90

Men's Suits worth up to \$16.50.....\$8.90

Men's Suits worth up to \$20.00.....\$12.90

Straw Hats Half Price.

Eiseman Bros.

WASHINGTON, D. C. ATLANTA, GA. BALTIMORE, MD. FACTORY, 215 W. GERMANTOWN ST. DEALING DIRECT WITH CONSUMER.

ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING IN THE SOUTH DEALING DIRECT WITH CONSUMER.

No Branch House in the City.



## SUGAR, WHISKY, GAS

Were the Active Stocks Yesterday, All Closing Lower.

JRAG THE RAILWAY LIST WITH THEM.

Wheat Declines Under the Pressure of Big Crop Estimates—Corn Follows Wheat.

Cotton Four to Five Points Higher.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Of today's sales at 123,341 shares, 45,700 shares were in American Sugar, 45,345 in Distillers and 19,700 in Chicago Gas, leaving over 50,000 for the entire railway list and the other industries. The feature of the market was the heaviness of Distillers, the stock breaking from 20 to 15. Considerable long stock came out on the way down, and the decline was not checked until just at the close, when there was a rally to 15% on covering of shorts put out early in the day for room account. The weakness was due to Washington advices that the compromise on the distilled spirits schedule will be unfavorable for the trust. Chicago Gas dropped 2% to 74% on the announcement that the Chicago common council had given a franchise to the Universal Gas Company, the latter to furnish the city with gas at 15 cents per thousand. American sugar first advanced 1/2 to 10 1/2, fell to 9 1/2, recovered to 10 1/2 and declined to and closed at 9 1/2—the lowest point of the day.

The stock is still sensitive to Washington news, the early rise being due to the retention of the old reports that the trust will get the protection it needs, while the weakness near the close was the result of the rumored disagreement of the conference. Bulls on the stock profess to believe that there will be no bill unless the trust is taken care of, and, in the event of legislation failing at this session, the company will go ahead under the other tariff, which is even more than the proposed senate bill. The railroad list held well until the last hour or so, when a decline of 1/2 to 1 per cent occurred in sympathy with the weakness in the Industrials.

Pullman fell 1/2 to 15 1/2, and Evansville and Terre Haute 1/2 to 15. The feeling on railway stocks is by no means bearish, and even the professional operators on the short side are not inclined to follow up the weakness of Distillers and Chicago Gas by sales of railway issues. The reported formal disagreement of the tariff conference was expected in the view of the wide differences known to exist between the house and senate over certain features of the bill, and, therefore, the bears were unable to make any capital out of this latest development in national legislation. It is still believed by the street that a way will be reached to dispose of the matter before a bill is introduced for bonds, both government and railroad, is having a good effect on the stock market. The closing was rather weak, owing to the heaviness of the Industrials. Net changes were losses of 2 1/2. Big West, Reading and Canada Southern rose 1/2 per cent; Manhattan 1/4, Baltimore and Ohio 2 per cent. Reading was higher, on rumors that the prospects for the reorganization had improved.

The demand for railway and miscellaneous mortgages continues brisk, and a further advance in prices was recorded. Business was more active.

Money on call easy at 1 per cent; last loan at 1, closing offered at 1; prime mercantile paper 3/4 to 1 per cent.

State bonds dull, with actual business in bankers' bills at 47 1/2 to 48 for 60 days, and 48 1/2 to 49 for 90 days.

Commercial bonds 47 1/2 to 48 1/2.

Government bonds higher.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds strong.

Silver at the board was neglected.

The following are closing bids:

Cotton Oil—24 1/2.

Sugar Refinery—24 1/2.

Am. Tobacco—24 1/2.

Am. Oil—24 1/2.

Am. Gas—24 1/2.

Am. Electric—24 1/2.

Am. Telephone—24 1/2.

Am. Paper—24 1/2.

Am. Printing—24 1/2.

Am. Clothing—24 1/2.

Am. Food—24 1/2.

Am. Drugs—24 1/2.

Am. Hardware—24 1/2.

Am. Lumber—24 1/2.

Am. Coal—24 1/2.

Am. Iron—24 1/2.

Am. Steel—24 1/2.

Am. Glass—24 1/2.

Am. Rubber—24 1/2.

Am. Leather—24 1/2.

Am. Textiles—24 1/2.

Am. Miscellaneous—24 1/2.

Am. Foreign—24 1/2.

Am. Bonds—24 1/2.

Am. Stocks—24 1/2.

Am. Commodities—24 1/2.

Am. Real Estate—24 1/2.

Am. Insurance—24 1/2.

Am. Transportation—24 1/2.

Am. Utilities—24 1/2.

Am. Services—24 1/2.

Am. Miscellaneous—24 1/2.

Am. Bonds—24 1/2.

Am. Stocks—24 1/2.

Am. Commodities—24 1/2.

Am. Real Estate—24 1/2.

Am. Insurance—24 1/2.

Am. Transportation—24 1/2.

Am. Utilities—24 1/2.

Am. Services—24 1/2.

Am. Miscellaneous—24 1/2.

Am. Bonds—24 1/2.

Am. Stocks—24 1/2.

Am. Commodities—24 1/2.

Am. Real Estate—24 1/2.

Am. Insurance—24 1/2.

Am. Transportation—24 1/2.

Am. Utilities—24 1/2.

Am. Services—24 1/2.

stocks on the railroad list in the closing dealings.

In the case of the Industrials, where no positive liquidation was in progress, the

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the past week and in our advices state

that the reports from this side of a change

in the market regarding the business of the

country is having the effect of creating a

better feeling there. There is undoubtedly

some favorable outlook towards improvement

in this country than for the past six

months, and it is the buying by the New

York market that is doing the work. The

crop is a large one, they should secure a

portion of their cotton needed for their fall

and winter needs. During the afternoon

the market became quiet, and although

some pressure was used to effect a

closing, the close was made at 4 1/2 to 5

points advance from yesterday.

NEW YORK, July 17.—(Special.)—The

market stiffened up a little today upon

the report that the nervousness of the

short interest was very noticeable and

the buying was chiefly to cover sales

who usually act as brokers. The nervousness

may be to advance prices, it removes

a very important factor from the

supply of the market and thereby

weakens it in the long run. We fear that

a substantial and lasting improvement in

the market can only be expected as a result of

bad news, which at the moment seems

decidedly absent. August delivery, 4 1/2 to 5

points advance, and closed steady at

6 1/2 bid. We favor sales upon rallies.

THE LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY MARKET.

LIVESTOCK, July 17.—(Special.)—Cotton, spot

and futures, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; sales 10 1/2 to 11 1/2;

speculation and export 10 1/2 to 11 1/2;

sales 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; sales 10 1/2 to 11 1/2;

speculation and export 10 1/2 to 11 1/2;

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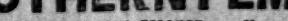
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bottles and then doubt and disease  
be conquered.


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